For a detailed distribution of Jews between the various occupations, Prussia (as it was before March 1933) is chosen as typical for Central Europe, and Galicia for Eastern Europe. Because of the much greater number of Jews in Galicia, their participation in each order should be about seven times larger than in Prussia, but there is no such uniformity. To every 1000 persons engaged in the various occupations there were the following numbers of Jews engaged in—

	Galicia (1910).	Prussia (1907).	(1925).
Agriculture and forestry . . .	12*7	0-4:	0-6
Mines and mineral extraction . . .	524	0-4	0*9
Quarries and potteries . . .	. 7 9 * 9	1-0	14
Metal manufactures	142-1	3-0	3-2
Machinery and instruments . . .	204-7	5*0	2*6
Chemical works	341-0	12-0	8-0
Textile works	159-8	5-0	5-1
Paper and leather	427-5	11-2	8-8
Wood, furniture, and fittings . . .	209-8	4-0	3-6
Food and drink	417-3	14-0	10-0
Clothing and cleaning trades . . .	369-7	27-0	23-0
Building	126-3	2-0	2-1
Print, books, and stationery . . .	298-7	1-0	
Banking, commerce, and insurance .	848-089-0	57-0	
Persons dealing in spirituous drinks, and providing board and lodgings . .	760-011-6	9-7	
Domestic servants and casual labour .	189*8	3-1	5*8

Thus in 1910, in Galicia, in many industries 30-40 per cent of those gainfully occupied were Jews, and in commerce, public-houses, etc., almost 80, while in Prussia, in

1907, they formed in industry, on an average, x>nly 1-2 per cent, in commerce 8-9, in hotels, restaurants, and public-houses, only 1*1* In Prussia the decrease in the percentage of Jews in commerce and insurance, from 8-9 in 1907 to 5-7 in 1925, was caused by the enormous growth in the number of non-Jews—from 985,587 to 1,889,238—while that of Jews rose only from 87,593 to 107,642. Similar changes can be traced in all branches of Prussian industry, due to the rapid and